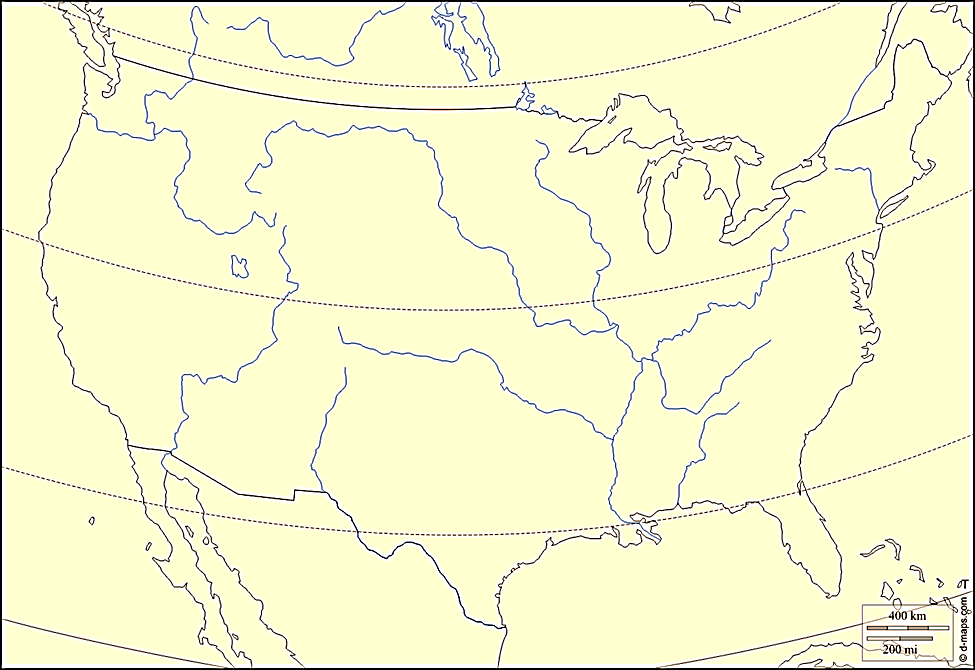
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**UNIT ONE TEST – THE EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA**



F

G

E

D

C

B

A

**GEOGRAPHY**. Place the letter of each geographic feature of North America in the appropriate box on the map.

1A. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the river.)

1B. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the river.)

1C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the mountain range.)

1D. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the river.)

1E. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the river.)

1F. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the mountain range.)

1G. ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Identify the geographic feature.)

**A NATION IN EUROPE PRIOR TO 1500 A.D.**:

* Ruled by Henry “the Navigator.”
* Interested heavily in shipbuilding and the study of mapmaking.
* Cultivated trade with West African merchants for gold and slaves.
* The first nation to establish sugar plantations off the coast of Africa.
* The nation that was most distant from Arab trade routes in Europe.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. The nation which is described by all of the statements in the text box above is:**

A. Spain

B. England

C. France

D. Portugal

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The West African kingdoms of Mali, Ghana, and Songhai encouraged the development of –**

A. the slave trade.

B. religious toleration.

C. the three-sail caravel

D. the Northwest Passage.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a benefit of the Columbian Exchange that favored Europeans during the “First Contact” with Native American civilizations?**

A. Diseases wiped out Native American

populations, lessening resistance.

B. European farm animals like horses,

cattle, and pigs thrived in North

America.

C. Native American cultures had no

large cities, so Europeans could

divide and then conquer Americans.

D. American foods like corn, potatoes,

sweet potatoes, and manioc helped

to feed European populations.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. The most important difference between the French and the Spanish in their settlement of the Americas was –**

A. The Spanish were Catholics, but the

French were non-Christians.

B. The Spanish enslaved Native

Americans to mine for gold, but the

French sought to trade with them.

C. The Spanish never attempted to

convert Native Americans to

Christianity.

D. The French fought wars of conquest

against Indians to reduce

competition in the fur trading

industry.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. The English colony at Jamestown was founded by –**

A. religious dissenters

B. debtors released from prison.

C. a joint-stock company.

D. religious separatitsts.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. The first representative assembly in the American colonies was –**

A. The Halfway Covenant

B. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

C. *The Mayflower Compact*

D. The House of Burgesses

**\_\_\_\_\_7. The first written plan for government in the New World, which was established by the Pilgrims in the year 1620 near Plymouth, was –**

A. The Mayflower Compact

B. The Articles of Confederation

C. The Declaration of Rights

D. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following virtues of American Identity *WAS NOT* a part of the Puritan settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony?**

A. religious toleration

B. work ethic and thrift

C. religious devotion

D. public education

**CHARACTERISTICS OF A REGIONAL ECONOMY**:

Shipbuilding

Timber

Cattle Ranching

Shipping and Trade

Fishing or Whaling

Farming : Wheat, Orchards, Dairy

Merchants

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which of the colonial economy is bested described by all of the characteristics listed in the text box above?**

A. New England Colonies

B. Southern Colonies

C. Caribbean Colonies

D. Chesapeake Colonies

E. Middle Colonies

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The center of the community in New England towns was –**

A. the plantation.

B. the local port.

C. the church.

D. the shopping mall.

* ***Anne Hutchinson***, who criticized Puritan ministers and met with women in her home to discuss the Scriptures.
* ***Thomas Hooker***, who left New England to found Connecticut becauses he disagreed with Puritan leaders.
* ***Roger Williams*,** founder of Rhode Island, who left Puritan New England to find religious toleration.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. All of the people in the text box above are examples of –**

A. Quakers

B. religious dissenters.

C. “Great Awakening” ministers.

D. Catholic immigrants

**A Group of Emigrants from Europe:**

* Led by William Bradford
* Signers of the *Mayflower Compact*
* Established Plymouth on the shores of Cape Cod

**\_\_\_\_12. Which group of colonists is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Moravians

B. Quakers

C. Pilgrims

D. The Dutch

**\_\_\_\_\_13. The colony John Winthrop founded as “A City Upon A Hill” was –**

A. Rhode Island

B. Pennsylvania

C. New Jersey

D. Massachusetts Bay Colony

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Rhode Island, Connecticut, and all of the middle colonies, especially Pennsylvania, valued and promoted –**

A. peaceful relations with Indians

B. official state churches

C. religious toleration

D. plantation agriculture

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The colony which the English wrested from the Dutch in the 1660s by force was –**

A. Rhode Island

B. South Carolina

C. New Jersey

D. New York

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The colony established by William Penn as a “Holy Experiment” devoted to religious toleration and equality for all men was –**

A. Connecticut

B. Delaware

C. Pennsylvania

D. New Jersey

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which major port cities were the most important centers of trade in the Middle Colonies?**

A. Norfolk and Baltimore

B. Boston and Providence

C. Charleston and Savannah

D. Philadelphia and New York

**Social Classes in the Middle Colonies’ Urban Centers, 18th Century America**:

**Wealthy Merchants and the Elite**

**?**

**Unskilled Free Laborers**

**Indentured Servants and the Enslaved**

**\_\_\_\_\_18. What group of people best completes the diagram above?**

A. Plantation owners

B. Skilled Workers, Artisans

C. Customer Service Industry

D. Puritan Ministers, Clergy

**\_\_\_\_\_19. Members of the Quaker faith refused to fight wars against their Native American neighbors because of their commitment to –**

A. religious toleration

B. the fur trade with the Iroquois

C. pacifism

D. suffrage rights for the landless

**\_\_\_\_\_20. The colony established by George Calvert as a haven for Catholics – which passed the Act of Toleration in 1649 to protect all practicing Christians from persecution – was :**

A. New Jersey

B. Rhode Island

C. Pennsylvania

D. Maryland

**\_\_\_\_\_21. The colony established by James Oglethorpe to free men from debtor’s prison and create a military buffer to protect the Carolina’s from the Spanish threat was –**

A. Georgia

B. Delaware

C. North Carolina

D. Louisiana

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which was not a cash crop by 1700?**

A. cotton

B. tobacco

C. indigo

D. rice

**\_\_\_\_\_23. By the year 1700, the majority of people who lived in the Southern or Chesapeake colonies were –**

A. enslaved Africans

B. indentured servants

C. subsistence farmers

D. plantation owners

**\_\_\_\_\_24. “The Middle Passage” refers to –**

A. smuggling of rum, sugar, and

molasses in New England.

B. the slave trade between the West

Coast of African and the Americas.

C. the mercantilist system, trading raw

materials for finished goods.

D. a route through North America from

the Atlantic to the Pacific.

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Most indentured servants who came to the Chesapeake colonies –**

A. ran away from their sponsors.

B. became profitable tobacco farmers.

C. died from yellow fever or malaria.

D. inherited fifty (50) acres of land.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The colonies which had the most social and economic mobility were –**

A. The Chesapeake Colonies

B. The Middle Colonies

C. The New England Colonies

D. Caribbean Islands

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Which of the movements below had the most influence on the political philosophers of Colonial America – men like Jefferson, Madison, and George Mason?**

A. The Great Migration

B. The Enlightenment

C. The Reformation

D. The Great Awakening

**\_\_\_\_\_28. The movement that resulted in diminished faith in local ministers and a decline of order in New England towns was -**

A. Bacon’s Rebellion

B. The Enlightenment

C. The Great Awakening

D. The Reformation

**\_\_\_\_\_29. The European power which controlled Quebec, the Great Lakes region, the Mississippi River Valley, and New Orleans during the first half of the 1700s was –**

A. The Netherlands.

B. England

C. Spain

D. France

**\_\_\_\_\_30. The European nation which was known for its encroachment upon Native American lands, its violent wars to take land, it’s large population of immigrants in the New World and it’s relative lack of interest in spreading the Christian faith was –**

A. Portugal

B. Spain

C. France

D. England

**\_\_\_\_\_31. John Locke, Jean Jacque Rousseau, and Baron Montesquieu were all leading political philosophers in this movement –**

A. The Great Awakening

B. The Reformation

C. The Enlightenment

D. The Renaissance

**\_\_\_\_\_32. The best example of direct democracy in Colonial American history would be –**

A. *The Mayflower Compact*

B. The House of Burgesses

C. The English Bill of Rights

D. town hall meetings

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Which region of Colonial American was the first to encourage public education?**

A. The Caribbean Islands

B. The Southern Colonies

C. The New England Colonies

D. The Middle Colonies

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which statement is TRUE about the settlement at Jamestown in the early 1600s?**

A. The settlers at Jamestown held a

decisive military advantage over the

Powhatan tribe.

B. Starvation and disease resulted in

the deaths of many of Jamestown’s

settlers.

C. Jamestown was settled by members

of the Quaker faith.

D. Jamestown was established before

any settlements of the Spanish or

French in North America.

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The most important difference between slavery as it was practiced in 18th Century Virginia and slavery as it was practiced in ancient Greece or Rome was –**

A. that slaves were never used for

agricultural work in Greece or Rome.

B. that women were never taken as

Slaves in European societies.

C. that only prisoners of war were held

as slaves in Greece and Rome.

D. that slavery in Virginia was race-

based and hereditary.

**MATCHING SECTION ONE**. Important Events and Systems in Colonial America, 1607 – 1763.

**A. Bacon’s Rebellion**

**B. The Stono Rebellion**

**C. The Great Awakening**

**D. The Glorious Revolution**

**E. The Mercantilist System**

**F. The Triangular Trade**

\_\_\_\_\_36. Colonial powers like England benefited from this system. They were able to purchase goods at a low cost from their colonies, and then force the colonists to purchase goods from their nation at high costs.

\_\_\_\_\_37. During this uprising, slaves in South Carolina killed dozens of whites. They were trying to escape from slavery and make their way to Spanish controlled Florida, where they had been promised freedom.

\_\_\_\_\_38. William and Mary were invited to assume the throne – and become the King and Queen of England – in this event. William and Mary promised to uphold the English Bill of Rights as a part of the deal.

\_\_\_\_\_39. Ministers like Jonathan Edwards, George Tennant, and George Whitefield were the leaders of this religious revival. They argued that churches and ministers were not needed to gain salvation; opening one’s heart to Jesus Christ was more important.

\_\_\_\_\_40. This uprising by small farmers in Virginia temporarily overthrew the governor; however, when the leader of the revolt died suddenly, him men lost their resolve. The government of Virginia learned that it must be more responsive to the desires and needs of the people.

**MATCHING SECTION TWO**. Major Documents and Policies in Colonial American, 1606 – 1763.

**A. The Act of Toleration of 1649**

**B. The English Bill of Rights**

**C. *The Mayflower Compact***

**D. The Charter of the Virginia Company, 1606**

**E. “A City Upon a Hill” Sermon**

**F. *The Declaration of Independence***

\_\_\_\_\_41. This document guaranteed freedom of speech, the right to petition the government, and the right to a jury trial. It also forbid cruel and unusual punishment and excessive bail. Many of the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights were derived from this document.

\_\_\_\_\_42. This law, passed in Maryland, guaranteed freedom of religion for all Christians – whether they were Catholic or Protestants.

\_\_\_\_\_43. This document was signed by the Pilgrims in 1620, and was a pledge by all the migrating colonists to work together for the common good – and to allow everyone political participation.

\_\_\_\_\_44. Thomas Jefferson was the author of this document, which states, “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness…”

\_\_\_\_\_45. John Winthrop of the Puritans was the minister who delivered this sermon. He claimed that the Puritans must be a great example for all; however, if they dealt falsely with their God, they would perish.

**ESSAY QUESTION**. *Choose one of the three essay questions below, and answer the question in the form of a well-developed essay. Provide as many specific examples as possible to support your thesis.*

1. Describe the Columbian Exchange which took place after “First Contact” between European explorers and Native American people. Discuss every aspect of the exchange, including animals, plants, diseases, and the migration of human beings from 1492 – the 1700s. Which side benefited from the Columbian Exchange? How did they benefit? Why did they benefit?

2. Compare and contrast the styles of colonization executed by the Spanish, the French, and the English. What methods did they use to take over lands once ruled by Native American people? Why were Native American societies at a disadvantage when dealing with European powers? How did each group of Europeans interact with Native Americans? What role in religion play in their relationship? What role did economic concerns play?

3. Compare and contrast the New England, Middle and Southern Colonies. In your essay, describe each of the regions economically, socially, and politically. What were the living conditions like in each place? What were the major industries in each region? What was the social structure like in each area? Which areas were the most democratic? What places had the most undemocratic practices?